Said negroes will be sold for a division among the heirs.

RUFUS GALLOWAY, Commissioner.

Dec. Utili STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HALIFAX COUNTY. Jeans N. Faulcon and others

M. T. J. Alston and wife Martha. guille is a petition filed at November Term, A. D., 1863 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for said wife Martha, praying for a division of slaves, and a appearing to the Court that M. T. J. Alston and wie Marika, r s de beyond the limits of the btate; it is colored that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmughen Journal, a weekly newspaper published in the the hext term of said Court to be held at the Court House in Haillax, on the third Monday of February, A. D., 1864, then and there to plead answer or nemur to said petition, enterwise judyment pro confesso will be rendered against

wangers, Jas. H. Whitaker, Clerk of said Court, at office in Haillax, the third alonday of November, A. D., 1863. J. H. WHITAKER, Clerk. Pr adv \$24 Pec. 10 h, 1863

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. HALIFAN COUNTY.

against. E zabeth Carstarphur;

s His is A PETITION nied at November Term. A. D. 1861, of the Court of Pieas and Quarter Sessions for said County, by Judy Daniel and others against Elizabeth Curatarphur, praying for partition of real estate, and it appearing to the Cours that Elizabeth Carstarphur resides integton Journal, a weekly newspaper published in the toww of Wilmington, notifying said defendant to appear at in Halifax, on the third Monday of February, A. D. 1864, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be rendered against

in Hanilax, the third Monday of November, A. D. 1863. JAS. B. WHITAKER, Clerk. Fr adv\$24 11-6t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, HALIFAN COUNTY.

Lune N. Fauldon and others,)

Hilb is a partnion filed at November Term, A. D., 1 63. doubte Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for said ing of the Union State League of Massachusetts, soundly, by leade N. Faulcon and others, against M. T. J. and which we commend to the grave consideration Aleton and wile Martha, praying for a distribution of Real of all friends of constitutional freedom on eith-Estate; and it appearing that M. T. J. Aisten and wife er side of the Atlantic. General Butler is suffi. in heaven's name let as be spared the recital of any limits of the State, it is ordered Wilmington, notifying said defendants to appear at the next | a restoration of their third Monday of February, A. D., 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demure to said potition, etherwise judgment pro confesso will be rend red against them. Witness, Jas. H. Whitaker, Clerk or said Court, at office in Haillax, the 3d Monday of November, A. D., 1863. JAS. H. WHITAKER, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

New Hancoer County Court, September Term, 1863. Cena Alderman, Petition for Dower.

Pradv# 4

The buirs at law of

Dec. 9th, 1863.

in the Wilmington Journal for such defendants as live beand the limits of the State, to appear at the next term of

WILMINGTON, N. U. JAN. 7, 1864.

Habens Corpus, etc.

The bill for the suspension of the habeas corpus in the cases of those who have put in substitutes, intreduced into the Senate by Mr. PHELAN, of Mississippi, is among the most striking and important measures rate States were readmitted, and their representatives ing aside all mere party predilections, sent a which have yet been brought before the country, not excepting that putting in the principals of substitutes, of which, however, it may be regarded as the complement -the natural and almost inevitable sequence, as without it the law alieded to would be either of no force the purpose than this pertinent suggestion. Of course longer to live in amity and honor in a Governmental or at least would be limited in its operation, its execution being dependent on any judge of law of any court tion saddling them and their constituents with the costs | gle which he saw was at hand, and not to be averted, of superior jurisdiction in any district throughout the of their own subjugation, except on the absurdly im except by a slavish abandonment of all our lights. In the Kentucky troops. Confederacy. And, with the proverbial uncertainty of the law, and the recognized tendency of opinions to vary, it is evident that there could be no uniformity anand enforce the law of Congress, another might discharge any petitioner claiming his intervention as against its operation.

With the mere telegraphic announcement before us and in ignorance of the features of the proposed measure, any lengthened discussion of its merits be almost Impossible to choose another President, since would be premature, and might be unjust. The no candidate likely to be selected would receive such halves corpus has come to us from Rogland, and a support in the North as to give him a majority of to us, at least, it is a common law writ and right. The policy of its suspension is of course itable, and General Butler fearlessly faces it. There he first started out to seek the bubble reputation at the debateable. The right and power of Congress can be no restoration of the old Union of coto authorize such suspension depends upon the 3d paragraph of the 9th section of the 1st article of the Constitution, which says that " the privilege of the writ of habitad corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in that change must be. The North must be master and cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may reunire it." That there is a case of invasion is unfortunately too manifest to require any proof. If Congress believes the public safety requires the suspension of the henceforth be no representation in Congress, no share privilege of the writ of habcas corpus, we must presame that the case is such as to vest them with the constitutional power to justify such suspension.

It is, indeed, an extreme power, which only an ex- people held down in subjection by Northern armies .treme emergency will justify. To decide upon the existence of such an emergency devolves upon Congress, he tought out "to the bitter end." and carries with it a responsibility which can neither be evaded nor shrunk from. The emergency of the country is surely grave enough and pressing enough. We are compelled to come to the conclusion that the anestion involved is one of wise discretion and sound policy, and not of constitutional power. Invasion, one of the cases expressly named in the Constitution, presses upon every State in the Confederacy.

ting the measure introduced by Senator Puelan. As we have already stated, we think it too soon to express an opinion in regard to it. That it is an extreme meas are all must be aware. That as such, its enactment in- be boped that the friends of constitutional law and lib- some time before despatched a swift messenger for a tolves a grave responsibility even its warmest advocates erty in both hemispheres will very seri-asly consider the stated preacher, and when they got back to the patermust be forced to concede. We have only endeavored to place calmiy before our readers the constitutional What the Northern Federation is really (it unconscious- the first glimpse of daylight was streaking the eastern | years men, in the Yankee army, are re-enlisting for the futile denonciations might innocently be hunched netia, to be subdued and annexed by military violence against it, or in concealment of which much opposition

suggest but do not insist upon. They are at least ment would be the most grievous calamity that could ly mad. He told whoever it was that it was "too late," worthy of consideration, and it is but fair that all relevant cossid-rations should be placed before the public at a time when its judgment upon any acts of its pub- out suffering a fatal reaction on its own domestic liber- demand to open the door if he. did not wish to have it lic servants is shortly to be invoked. No good can ties. The habitual exercise of unrestrained and arbi- beaten down, and the rattle of a musket decided him come of any excited language or of any mere appeals trary power over a neighbouring-a love all, a kindred to submit once mere to the imposition. to passion or prejudice. Indeed, we truly say that no conductors of the press, or of other parties.

eighty-third day of the siege.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 20. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1864. (NO. 16.

The sold at the Court House in Smithville, on the ple to try their hands at things which, under other cirhelonging to the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Mints, decrased. cumstances, they would never have thought of. In illustration of this we may remark that Mr. C. H. Sum- the vote, are to be interdicted to the remersett, of this place, showed us this morning a leg that bellious and subjugated South, it is but he is about finishing for MR. PRTER H. SMITH, a gal- too certain that they will be held, if held at all, on a lant soldier who lost his own at Sharpsburg. The leg is of the root of the cotton or pawpaw gum, is light, ties which impel the Northern Federation to rule the and nestly jointed at the ankle, while the foot is accu- recalcitrant South by armed force and terror will rately moulded, with a convenient spring at the "ball." also impel a dominant Northern majority to A socket is made for the stump of the leg, which is 1 bit the Court of Fleas and Glarter desides for said about six inches in length below the knee joint. The thing of this; but the occasional invasions of legal t n. socket is padded and enclosed in leather which laces right which authority or mob violence may perpetrate around and above the knee. The leg is further secured in the first months of a fierce civil strife, are as nothing and supported by straps, which are sustained from the compared with that hardened indifference to law and of Wilmington confying said defendants to appear at shoulders and waist, we suppose. It is a very neatly exercise of arbitrary power. A very few years of the got up affair, and seems to us to be well planned and regime which the necessities of conquest would comlikely to prove serviceable and convenient.

> THE weather gets no better very fast. We think it would puzzle any one to decide whether freezing, raining, snowing or sleeting predominates this morning. It appears to be a sort of mix ure of all three, and that mixture is uppleasant in the extreme.

CORRESPONDENTS .- We have on hand several communications, the appearance of which must depend on circumstances. Our wish has been to publish nothbeyond the limits of the State of North Carolina, it is or-dered that purdication be made for six weeks in the Wilsame time, occasions may arise where the interests of the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House | truth and public justice must take precedence, and cannot be sacrificed even to the private feelings of individuals. 'The communications to which we allude may Witness, Jas. H. Whitaker, Clerk of said Court, at office require to be published on such an occasion, of the occurrence of which we must be allowed to judge.

From the Liverpool (Eng.,) Mercury.

UNION OR CONQUEST. Ite not often that we find ourselves agreeing with Gen. Butler, but there is much of force and good sense in some remarks which he lately addressed to a meeting of the Union State League of Massachusetts. ciently clear headed to perceive the hopeless impossibe re-admitted, for the obvious reason that they would | written upon water -- made but to be broken." return with views, purposes, interests, and passions wholly incompatible with the discharge of the duties Payed Alderman,
Tapphanes to the Court, that some of the defendants incident to the federal relation. It is absolutely certain Register gives the following brief sketch of the career are non-residents, it is ordered that publication be made that they would be restless, dissatisfied, and disloyal of Hon. George Davis, the new Attorney General : members of the federation, which they would only have composing it should co-operate willingly and in good man of fine presence and deportment, and respected faith for a common end. The free and unfettered exer- and beloved wherever he is known. Blessed with a pepeal exemptions, setting forth that it was impossible to

this Court to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be re-entered on compulsion; whereas it is of the very tion whatever. "If," he sensibly asks, "the Confede- mated by the true patriotic feeling, and throwtook their seats in Congress, before some radical change | commission to the Peace Congress, and of this commisto stand upon the alternative that the Confederate debt | honorable and satisfactory settlement of our difficulties must likewise be paid?" Nothing could be more to with the North, how impossible it was for the South the Southern members of a restored Congress would union with the North, he returned to his home at Wilvote to a man against any and every scheme of taxa- mington, and bade his countrymen prepare for the strug-

possible hypothesis that Northern members would re. a like spirit of an abandonment of old party predilecciprocate the courtesy by sharing the expense of a tions, Mr. Davis was elected a Senater of the Confedewicked and unnatural rebellion." Nothing could en. rate Congress, at the same time that the Hon. Wm. T. able the restored Union to live through the first session ticipated, and that while one judge might recognize of a freely elected Congress, unless it were agreed at the ouset to wipe out the war liabilities of North and South alike. Again, there is the insurmountable difficulty of the Presidential elections. How is it concervable that North and South could ever agree in the choice of a the Confederacy. President, unless the Northern majority would once

more submit, as of old, to Southern dictation? "The

rebel States must be regarded as destroyed, or it would

the whole Electoral College constituted of all the equal commonwealths. If North and South are ever again to co-exist in one political system, a "radical change must be effected in the.r mutual relations, and we are not left in doubt as to what the South must be servant. The seceded States must be "regarded as destroyed," leaving nothing behind

them but so much "territory" to be held and governed as a conquered dependency. For the South there must in the election of Presidents, no State rights, no voice in the levying and disbursement of its own taxes, no popular franchises of any sort. Its government must be administered by Northern military pro consuls, its and an imperative demand for them to arise. Some

American there is, of course, nothing new in all this - | suffered to retire for the second time. the conclusion which General Butler so I greatly states and so courageously accepts has long been farming to who had not gone home, and the various contingencies horses. The rest of the party escaped. The prisoners fact our own authorities may be, that they inflict apon politicians who have refused to be blinded by unmeat- of the matter investigated thoroughly. All at once it are en route for Richmond. ing phrases. From the first it has been evident to im- was found out that the last justice lived in Kaintuck, partial bystanders that the alternative was not separa- while the ceremony had been performed just over the tion or re-union, but separation or subjugation. Sep- line in Tennessee. There was a hurried rush up stairs, aration is conceivable and possible; subjugation is con- and another arousing of the bride and groom. They ceiv ble, though it is doubtful whether it be possible; came down stairs somewhat dissatisfied with the turn | ville, Lee county, Va., a few over four handred of the Yan-

sible nor conceivable. self on men's minds and finding open utterance, it may mother, not satisfied with all this comedy of errors, and oractical bearings of a conflict which misplaced sympa- | nal mansion, to make all things safe, the knot was tied provision bearing upon it, in ignorance of which many by) fighting for is the creation of a vast Poland or Ve- sky. and held in subjection by military terrorism. It is ex- night, they were at last suffered to retire in peace. Half ccedingly questionable, to say the least, whether the might artfully but disingenuously be arrayed against it enterprise is practicable; but there can be no question fusion in the house. A thundering knock at the cham-There are considerations of policy which we simply whatever that, if practicable, its successful accomplish- ber door of the young couple made the groom thoroughbetall the victors. It is not given to any people to en- and swore he would not get up again for all the misjoy the luxury of ruling an alien and hostile dependen takes in the world. He would whip the first man that cy, especially on its own frontier, by armed force, with- disturbed him again, he didn't care who it was. A gruff people, situated as we are, can afford to include in such A nation which has learned to govern by the sword, along with me." than half prepared to endure at home the military des | bail for his appearance, and all his offers of bribes were

Necessity is the mother of invention and causes peo scorned, hated, and trampled down on one side of a other. If habeas corpus, trial by jury, freedom of the press, freedom of public meeting, freedom of most precarious tenure by the victorious North. The same political passions and the same political necessicoerce and terrorise a troublesome minority of its own citizens at home. We have already seen someliberty which comes with the habitual and systematic pel the North to impose upon the South-a regime of enormous armies of occupation, supported by forced military contributions from a subjected territory, and commanded by generals knowing no law but their own will-would, it may be feared, leave little remaining of that reverence for constitutional freedom and civic right which is the only reliable guarantee of a nation's liberties. This is the justification-if any jus tification be needed—of those friends of freedem who refuse their sympathies to the authors and abettors of the present disastrous war. It is in the interests of the North no less thanof the South-rather it is in the common interests of humanity, civilization, and progressone nation a despot over another.

> "PUNISHMENT BY FIRE."-The New York Daily News under this head, editorializes on the burning of honses on the Mississippi river to punish the people

> "Buch worse than vandal acts, neither deter the guerrillers, nor do they strengthen the attachment to the Covernment. These roving bands have no property on the river to lose; and every house fired by Fi deral soldiers swells their ranks with bold and desperate men. filled with revenge against those who have burned their homes and turned their wives and little ones on the cold

charity of the world, without a roof to cover them." "If this war is to continue-if brother is to still meet brother, and father meet son in deadly strife and in blood and carnage, with their attendant train of horrors, more of this Indian mode of warfare, against women bility of the war between North and South ending in and children, forced to leave their burning dwellings and the matter in a way which must, we think, carry con- own homes. Such warfare is beneath that of a civiliviction to all minds capable of a moment's serious re- zed nation-is fitter for fiends than for men. The Misflection. A member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet (Post. sissippi, from Cairo down, is now almost a desert waste. its provisions are unknown. The Senate soon went into The main body of the enemy remain in and around Knox. master Blair) having recently expressed the opinion | Fire and sword have done their work. Those who secret session to consider it. The Senate adopted a reso- ville. Gen. Grant visited Knoxville recently, and made a that "the rebel commonwealths, on throwing down took an active part in the rebellion left for the interior, lution instructing the Military Committee to enquire into speech to the troops. It is reported that some of the enetheir arms, should be received into the Union with un- and it was only those who still have confidence in Pre- the expediency of reforming the present system of enroll- my re-enlisted under the old officers, with the bounty of impaired rights, and with their local institutions," sident Lincoln's first message, and the declaration of ments, particularly as to the class of persons or officers ap-General Butler points out that this is a simple absurdi- | Congress. in the passage by an 'almost unanimous vote ty. It is preposterous to talk of re-admitting the Con of the Crittenden resolution, that remained, and they federate States into the Union, even if they wished to have since realized that Abolition promises are, as if

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL .- The Petersbur. Mr. Davis has never been widely known as a pub lic man. A politician, in the party sense of the word, essence of the federal system that the several States he never was. He is about 45 years of age, and a cise of popular franchises is the very life and soul of a high order of mind, he has cultivated it assiduously, keep the roads running without retaining all the mechanrepublican confederation; yet how is it possible to en- and has attained high rank, not only as a lawyer, but trust the "rebel commonwealths" with powers which as a man of varied literary acquirements. Prior to out every inducement to get all we can; and that General would infallibly be employed, on the very first occasion, the troubles which culminated in Lincoln's election, he Grant, appreciating the importance of breaking down our ler gives a couple of well-chosen illustrations of a posi- up to February, 1861, abided by the "Union." tion which is really too plain to need any illustra- The Legislature of North Carolina, then aniwere effected, what guarantee would there be that the | sion Mr. Davis was a member. Learning from the re-Federal national debt would not be repudiated, or made sult of that mission, undertaken for purposes of an Dorteb, an old Democrat, was elected. Mr. Davis drew" the short term, and Mr. Dortch the long term.

The above is a succinct history of the brief public career of the new Attorney General, than whom a man more pure and better qualified for the post lives not in

Marrying Under Difficulties-The Honey Moon

The Memphis Bulletin publishes the following: Not long since a Confederate soldier returned from the wars to his home near the State line dividing Kentucky and Tennessee. The first business he attended to States, both loyal and rebel." The conclusion is inev- was that of marrying the girl he had left behind when cannon's mouth. A large party was gotten up by the bride's family, and a man who was conceded to be a justice of the peace, because he had held the office for twenty years before this cruel war had commenced, per-

> that had but a single thought, After these rites had been observed, there was a feast of hog and hominy, roast turkey, pumpkin pies, etc., and several gallons of forty rod whisky to be discussed. In the course of human events the newly wedded pair were put to bed, according to the custom still in vogue

formed the ceremony that united two loving hearts

among the rural population. They had scarcely began to realize the "situation before there was a great rattling at their chamber door, prying people had just discovered that the magistrate ward the only intelligible object of the war which is to at all. Alarm took them all, and another justice was sent for who lived some miles d stant. Before midnight To dispassionate observers of the course of events in the knot was tied again and the auxious couple were

the first contretempts was discussed freely by those We wish distinctly to state that we are not advoca. but re-union by force of arms, the compulsory re-estab matters had taken, and then the whole party went down kee force that has been investing that county. Be captured lishment of an essentially voluntary pact, is neither pos- the road three quarters of a mile till they got into the three pieces of actillary, all their wagons, horses and mules | State where the squire lived, and there the wedding | His loss was five killed and twelve wounded. Now that this truth, or rather truism, is forcing it- rites were performed for the third time. The bride's hies have perhaps contributed to embitter and prolong. for the fourth time by the man of God. By this time

Wearied out by the experiences and anxieties of the au hour had not elapsed before there was another con-

-c mmunity is the very worst imaginable training for On opening the portal, he was confronted by a Fede- sented in the Senate; es erday by Mr. Phelan to suspend military regulations, the efficiency and capacity of every the citizens of a free and self-governed commonwealth. ral soldier, and the words "you are my prisoner, come the Habeas Corpus in all substitute cases, the same Senator railroad in the Contederacy is very greatly diminished

the soldiers who are to repress disaffection in South | the arrest was inexorable, and now the chap is spending | laws in relation to alien enemies. The present siege of Charleston has already lasted Carolina and Alabama will be very dangerous citizens his share of the honey-moon at Columbia, in the guard civil and political franchise which are systematically him at home.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association. Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863,

by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District

PETERSBURG, VA., Jan. 6th, 1864.

The New York Herald, of the 31st ult. has been received.

No news from the army of the Potomac or from Charles-

The news from Western Virginia is dated Dec. 30th .-Gen. Kelly had it formation that Gen. Early, with nine thousand rebels, was between New Market and Mount Jackson; Rosser has seven hundred and Imboden fifteen hundred .-Sullivan has returned to Harper's Ferry with one hundred prisoners and the same number of horses. Kelly states that | matter. he has captured in all over four hundred horses and a large amount of property.

Gen. Thomas dispatches from Chattanooga on Wedgesday, state that a rebel force under Wheeler had captured a Federal train on the 26th, bound to Knoxville, at Charleston, but Col. Long pursued and defeated Wheeler, capturing over one hundred prisoners.

Butler sneers at the threat held out in Davis' proclamation against himself and officers, and declares that if a hair of one of his officers or soldiers be injured, except in just warfare, the day that it is done shall be one of sorrow and ing calculated to produce personal controversy, even in that we deprecate the indefinite prolongation of a con- Butler thinks there is but one way to meet this new state States, or other foreign nations, was taken up and discussed mourning for all men included in the Cossederate States .flict which has no intelligible aim of object but to make of the slege, and that is by the sternest retaliation. He says the Federal government having exhausted every form of appeal, there is nothing left but to authorize that a sufficient number of rebel (flicers be placed under such keeping and put upon such diet, as shall in all respects corresfor the firing on steamers by guerrillas, and closes by pond to the treatment as to clothing, food, and fuel, that the wretched Union men receive in the stenchy houses of foundation. Several persons have been arrested for ren-

ceived. The French troops entered Morelia on the 30 h guilty parties to justice. Nov. Gen. Bazaine had 12 000 French troops at Callega, The train from Danville, with Gen. Morgan, is expected and Gen. Donai was at Salamanca. It is stated that the to-night about ten o'clock. A public reception will take Governments of Holfand and Spain have recegnized the place to-morrow at the City Hall. new Mexican Government.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. RICHMOND, Jan. 6, 1864. to day by Mr. Paelan, of Mississippi, being a bill to suspend | raining incessantly, and the weather is very cold. the writ of habeas corpus in all cases involving the execution of the law passed rec. ntly to put men into the service who have furnished Substitutes. The bill was not read, but immediately transferred to the secret calendar, so that pointed to serve as enrolling officers; to limit the length of time they shall be allowed to serve in the same districts; to establish inspectors of enrolling districts; and to limit the number of men enrolling officers shall have as a Provost

In the House the bill to repeal existing and regulate future exemptions, which the Military Committee reported on Monday, was discussed till the House went into secret session on the tax and currency bilis. An important address from the Presidents of two Rail Roads was laid on desks of the members this morning in relation to the bill to ics and skilled employees now in the country, and holding and receiving the notes and bonds when they had no market value, precipitate the country and armies into irreon cotten burned by order of the commanders of the armies was presented and referred. The President has vetoed the bill appropriating two millions of dollars to clothe

FROM LENNESSEE.

RUSSELLYILLE, January 6th. 1864. The fighting last week was a gether with cavalry on our side. Colonel Crows, of Morgan's Division, attacked the enemy near Dandridge, and captured a battery with the exception of one gun, which was afterwards recaptured; but the enemy were driven back to their entrench- But the country is now menaged with a further deplements at Mossy Creek.

Major Ball, of the 10th Georgia, was killed in the engagement on the 29th. General Martin's entire cavalry attacked a superior force able extent this effort will cartainly fail. These men, murder is committed at Richmond, we are told that of the enemy at Talbot's Station, and after a stubbern re- whether natives of the North, of the South, or of until secession was accomplished and Richmond became sistance, drave them back tour miles, when they were re- Europe, feel that their services are of ten-fold more the capitol of the Confederate Government, that city

Creek, strongly entrenched. Our loss 120. days. The weather is cold, with some snow.

SALE OF BONDS, STOCKS, &C.

At auction to-day Confedera'e eight per cents., due in assign to them. Never to have been exempted many federate money is made, and where, of course, it is ap-1869-'81, brought 115 and 113. Only small amounts were esteem a less hardship. Influenced by considerations sold. Coupon bonds, of the fifteen million loan, 183 to such as these, many of these men will leave the country, 185 : registered 147 to 148; Virginia registered bonds, 241; rather than be exposed to the exercise of what they so amid all the wreck of war, that " the 'institution' will

sterling exchange, 2,000; silver coin, 1-25. has been falling all day. FEOM NORTHERN VIRGINIA

Hunser, near Restortent, the way sear's day. A sharp the country by its exportation. All this has been done the powder, ball and shell alone which have been used. fight ensued, in which the enem, lost five killed and nine already by a very considerable number of mechanics in in the attempt to take Charleston, cost the United wounded. Morey's loss was two killed and three wound- the Confederacy. Every encouragement and facility and has been and will be extended to them by the enemy, thirty-seven privates, with their arms, equipments and who know but too well, however blind to the important

CAPTURE OF YANKSES.

ABINGDON, VA., Jan. 7th, 18 4. Cen. Wm. E. Jones captured on Sunday last, near Jones-

> FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA. ORANGE C. H., VA., Jan. 8th, 1864.

The 4th Virginia Cavalry surprised the infantry picket of the enemy near Eld rado, Culpeper Co., on Tuesday night, capturing three of them. Large numbers of the three war, receiving in every instance a large bounty and thirtyfive days surlough. The enemy will preserve their old organization intact. The weather is bitter cold, the thermometer being eight degrees above zero.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, January 7th, 1864. Measures to prevent the escape from the Confederacy of hose who have heretofore been exempt from service by having furni hed substitutes, or otherwise, and to add large only resources for transporting troops, food, arms or numbers of this class to the army, are now receiving a large | clothes for them-already inadequate for the armies of share of attenion in Congress. In addition to the bill pre- the field. At this time, with the existing laws and to-day presented a bill declaring that all persons liable to for want of suitable men to operate and keep them in things or sanction their indulgence on the part of the and to admire government by the sword, is already more | Vainly did he plead to have the privilege of giving | military service, who shall vocuntarily depart the country repair. The employment of inexperienced men prowithout the written permission of the President, will be duces confusion, and multiplies collisions and acpotism which it practises abroad. The generals and as uscless as the ide wind. The officer charged with held hable in pe son and property in all respects to the cidents, while the want of mechanics keeps a large battle field avoid the clash of arms and storm of battle, yet

precisely six months. This is the one hundred and for Massachusetts; and it were vain to hope that the house, while the disconsolate maid, his bride, weeps for provides that all persons liable to military duty, who shall road employees remaining, and the operations of the loss. abscond the country, or go beyond the enemy's lines, to railroads MUST CEASE. Let the Government undertake Burgaw, N. C., Jan. 6th, 1864

avoid milliary service, shall be held to have chosen to take to carry them on with disabled soldiers, boys or old sides against us in the war, and declared to be alien ene. mies, and all their property and credits subject to sequestration, and all deeds of conveyance mad by persons seeking to avoid military duty shall be declared fraudulent and void. Both bills were referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Special Committee appointed last session reported this morning, recommending Congress to make a contract NORTHERN DATE :- FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA- with skillful reporters to report the debates of Congress. FROM CHATTANOUGA -BEAST BUTLER-FROM After transacting matters of minor importance the Senate went into secret session.

One of the city papers this morning intimated that a member of Congress had vouched for and obtained passports for three persons to go to Northumberland county, which is beyond the Confederate lines, and had received one thousand dollars from each for procuring the passports, knowing that they intended to leave the Confederacy; and that said member, moreover, has been directly aiding our enemies. The House adopted a resolution that the Speaker appoint a committee of three to investigate the

The House passed a bill apprepriating one handred thousand dollars for the relief of the therokee Indians who have | must be abandoned with each successive year of this war. adhered to the South. They are represented as driven | What then must be the result, and how soon must it ocfrom their homes, with their families, all their property | cur, when the Government, instead of fostering, still lost, and in great distress.

The bill passed by the Senate, declaring farmers not to the Government has a Bureau of the War be required to pay one-tenth of their straw, shucks, &c., was referred to the currency committee.

A resolution to meet to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, was

The bill to place in the military service citizens of Marytill the House arrived to go into secret session. No action was taken.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Jan. 7th, 1864. Eumora of changes in the War Department are without dering false returns of sales to the Confederate Assessor, Gold in New York, on the 30 h was quoted at 151 to 153. and others have fled to avoid prosecution. Efficient steps to be facts, our experience fully demonstrating them to Mexico City dates to the 7th of December have been re- have been taken to detect similar frauds, and bring the be so.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 7th, 1864. A most important measure was presented to the dens'e All quiet this morning. No firing to-day. It has been

FROM CHARLESTON.

FROM TENNESSEE.

RUSSELVILLE, Tens., Jan. 7, 1864. Gwing to the cold weather everything is quiet in front .-

To the Senate and House of Representatives

The propositions pending before the Houses of Congress at its present session, to conscribe for military service the mechanics, ageuts and employees of Rail road Companies without exception, will, if executed inevitably produce consequences which must prove most disastrous to the military operations of the Confederacy. It is well known to all persons tolerably well informed on such subjects, that from the commencement of this war, the supply of mechanics in the Confederate States have been wholly inadequate to the wants of the country, even for military purposes. A large portion of the mechanics in the Southern States -probably much the larger portion of them-were al-

to the detriment of their federal allies? General But- was a consistent member of the Whig party, and Railroad transportation as the most effective method of ways Northern men by birth and education .weakening our army, had already enticed a considerable Of these very great numbers, on the number of skillful Railroad Mechanics from Atlanta to breaking out of the war, at once returned to the Memphis. The address concludes by asking Congress to Northern States, leaving still further destitute of melet not blind zoal for increasing the numbers of the army, | chanical labor and skill the Southern States, who, even or the prejudice against Railroad Companies, who were the | with their aid had imported so much the largest porfirst to sustain the Government by transporting at half rates | tion of the machinery and mechanical products used by it from the Northern States. Few can be wholly ignorant of the fact that, throughout this war, the greattrievable disasters. A bill to relieve farmers from the tax est difficulties with which our armies have had to contend, have resulted from the total want, or inadequate supply of the products of mechanical skill and labor, and of the means of rapid and efficient transportation. Fewer sall are aware of the extent to which those difficulties have been felt, and of their effect upon military operations. It is scarcely any exaggeration to say, that one good and efficient mechanic or experienced Railroad officer or agent is worth to our armies a platoon, if not a company of soldiers. How many admirable plans have failed-how many campaigns have been lost, for want of adequate supplies of clothing, ammunition, railroad machinery and means of transportation. tion of these necessary classes of labor by an attempt to transfer men to the ranks who are ten-fold more inforced by a division of infantry, and drove Martin back value to the army in the positions they occupy, than was a model of good morals. If a rascal gathers up with considerable loss. The enemy remains at Mossy they would be in the army; and that, having for this his effects and bribes a rascally official to let him cross Creek, strongly entrenched. Our loss 120.

The railroad will be in running order to Sristol in a few from military service, they have lost the advantage they his ill-gotten gold, we are reminded that these are the for promotion and command, and must now be thrust Hotel at Weldon rents for \$13,000 a year, it is because as privates, into any service which the Government may | Weldon is only 80 miles from Richmond, where Condeeply feel to be an unwise, unnecessary, and to them, pay !" And thus on, to the end of almost every pa-A snow storm commenced here this morning, and snow unjust measure. Nor can their exodus be prevented per issued from the Progress office. And what can be by any precautions which our authorities can take, - the object of this course? It seems to us the inevita-Our frontier is too extensive to be effectually guarded ble effect of it must be to discourage the hearts and reby any police or picket force which can be employed, lax the arms of our people. Job never was troubled GRANGE C. H., Jan. 6th, 1864. | so as to prevent the escape of one out of ten attempting | by a worse comforter. Mosby, with a portion of his battalion, came up with a it. Daily experience proves this. These men are enscouling party of the enemy, consisting of some seventy- cumbered with little property, and that they would refive men from the first May, and battalion, under Captain | cretly convert into specie, producing a further injury to

> the Confederacy the most vital blow, by depriving it of any of its mechanical force. Gen. Grant is said to have shown his appreciation of this efficient means of weakening our army, by enticing from Atlanta or Memphis a considerable number of valuable and skilful mechanics. do far from restricting, a wise and safe policy would expand the scope of examptions of mechanics and railroad men commensurately with the extension of the conscription. When the conscription was most limited, it was scarcely possible to obtain a sufficient number of men to conduct efficiently our relilroads, which are so essential to our military success. How then can they be possibly procured, when the conscription is extended over all those, who had been with great difficulty obtained without the pale of the former conscription. It is the idle dream of theorists and declaimers to substitute disabled soldiers or others incapable of military service for men educated for, and employed in. these pursuits. The simplest of them requires far more

put every male in the army can only increase the number to be fed, armed and clothed, while it destroys the portion of machinery and cars useless for want of he died as many a prave soldier dies, in the service of his Mr. denry, of Tennessee, introduced a similar bill, which repairs. Take any considerable fammer of the rail-

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every in

Special Notices will be charged \$3 per square for each

and every insertion. All Obituaries and private publications of every charac-

ter, are charged as advertisements. No advertisement, reflecting upon private character

can, under ANY CIBCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

men, without experience or skill, and but a few months or weeks will suffice to show the last train run on the last railroad in the Confederacy. No agencies have been more efficient and necessary in carrying on this war than the railroad companies. Adopt the measures proposed, and not only will you inflict widespread loss on stockholders, (many of them soldiers in the army,) but you put an end to railroad transportation. What substitute for it can be had? It requires one thousand wagens and drivers, and four thousand horses, to transport in five days what a Railroad train can in one, or five times that number to do it one day. Where are these to come from, when enough for the other wants of the army cannot be had?

With those best acquainted with the condition and

resources of our Railroads, including the officers of government having special charge of Railroad transportation, it has been long a subject of most anxious consideration by what means these agencies can be maintained in operation with every fostering care and aid which the Government can bestow on them; and all are oppressed with the apprehension that not a few of them further cripples and destroys them? Already Department superintending Railroad transportation .-Let the officers of that Bureau be consulted as to the effect of the proposed measures. They are impartial. and they are informed on this subject. But let not a blind zeal for swelling the numbers of the army, or a prejudice against Railroad companies, (who were the first to sustain this Government by offering to perform its transportation at half rates of toll, and receive payment in Government bonds and notes when they had no market value.) precipitate the country and its armies into irretrievable disaster. P. V. DANIEL, JR., Pres. R. F. & P. R. R. Co.

CHARLES ELLIS, Pres. R. & P. R. R. Co.

The undersigned endorse fully the foregoing address to Congress, believing the statements set forth therein

S. D. WALLACE, Pres't. W. & W. R. R. S. L. FREMONT, Ch'f Eng. & Supt. W. & W. R. THOS. D. WALKER, Pres't W. & M. R. R. HENRY M. DRANE, Gen'l Sup't. W. & M. R. R.

From the Lynchburg Republican.

Suggested by the recent law calling for men who have unfortunately put in substitutes-Respectfully, Piously, Tearfully and Sympathetically dedicated to all concerned, with a hope that it may assist them muchly by

THE AUTHOR-OLD SOLDIER. Oh weep not, conscript, weep not. Old Jeff has called for thee, A soldier Congress makes you, A soldier you must be. Make up your mind To stand in line, And quake not at the Yanks, To shoot your gun And for life return your thanks.

> Then weep not, conscript, weep not, t Old Jeff has called for thee,

O weep not, conscript, weep not, Tis said an empty stumic Will make you doubly fierce. Your bay'not thrust Through every Yankee heart. And if unburt, Your gal will sit

O weep not, conscript, weep not, When marching through the mud. 'Tis better far I tell you Than spilling your life's blood Then march along And sing this song And cuss the Yanks now and then. And when you camp Just take a tramp And steal a pig or ben.

At home and call you smact.

You're battling for the right. Now conscript let me tell you Don't scratch them when you bite, But jerk your shirt And catch them as they run, Then with your nail The bugs assail

And murch them one by one. From the Salisbury Watchman. Almost every editorial paragraph in the Daily Progress, now a days, closes with a contemptuous sneer either at the Confederate Government, Confederate officials, or other Confederate interests which it should be useful to the army where they are. To a very consider- the sacred duty of citizens to cherish. If a robbery or would otherwise have had by an earlier enlistment, in officials who command us to fast and pray, and suffer a selecting their associates in arms, and in opportunities little while longer and we shall be independent. If a preciated. If a negro at the same place hires for only 75 cents, we are assured by the editor that he hopes

> The New York Daily News, in an editorial, says that whole cost of the various expeditions fitted out against the city bas amounted to upward of thirty millions of dellars. The cost will probably be doubled, adds the News, and the undertaking will be abandoned.

It further adds, that enough has been expended in at empts to take Richmond to build half a doz m cities of the size, and almost as many lives lost as would populate the whole of them.

ERRIGION'S GREAT GUN .- The great gun which has been for some months in the course of construction for the navy by Mr. Erricison, has arrived at New York, and is being prepared for service. . Mr. Erricson contracted some time since to construct some 13 inc.) smooth bore guos, which are to have a much greater initial velocity than any now in n e. He is to receive nothing for them unless they burn over fifty pounds of powder; beyond fifty, Mr. Erricson is to receive \$5,000. He is confident of being able to burn 100 pounds, and is certain of burning 75 pounds. The solid shot will weigh 220 pounds. The new gua with 75 pounds charge, (one third of the weight.) will have as great a velocity as the 68 pound guns, and its punching power peculiar skill and experience than the inexperienced can | will be 55,000,000 pounds, or exactly double that of be made to understand. And nothing is more certain | the largest English gun. With 100 pounds of powder, than that men unfit for military service, are wholly unfit its velocity should be raised 2,000 feet and its punching for the employment on rathroads. Actual experience power will be 68,000,000 pounds. It will thus be by has established this beyond doubt. This blind zeal to far the most formidable gun yet constructed.

In Richmond, Va., Dec. 18th, 1863, of Email Pex. HAN-SON M. FUICH, in the 21st year of his age The subject of this notice, was a member of Co. K. 3rd Reg't N. C. Troops and a nauve of New Hannyer county.

Prompted by the spirit of patriotism at the commence ment of hostnities, he curciled his name as a volunteer, and went forth to battle in defence of the rights and liverties of the Southern cause. And aithough he did not die on the